

ABSTRACT

A liquid-crystal driving circuit has an image data processor that, for example, encodes the present image, decodes the encoded image, delays the encoded image by one frame interval, decodes the delayed encoded image, and uses the two decoded images to generate compensation data for adjusting the gray-scale values in the present image. The encoding process reduces the amount of image data, thereby reducing the size of the frame memory needed to delay the image. The compensation data preferably cause the liquid crystal to reach transmissivity values corresponding to the gray-scale values of the present image within substantially one frame interval. This enables the response speed of the liquid crystal to be controlled accurately.